

"The Southerner" SOUTHERN PIONEER.

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY OCTOBER 23, 1841.

VOL. I.—NO. 43.

Prospectus.
For publishing in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss., a weekly paper to be entitled the

Southern Pioneer.

(By G. W. H. BROWN.)

UNDER the above title of the "SOUTHERN PIONEER," we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton, a new Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day, and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and country. It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant. Believing, that the principles put forth by the great Whig party as the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will lend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

No man or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle. "PRINCIPLES NOT MEN," is our motto—by this rule shall we be governed, and in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprehend with justice. As humble Pioneers in the great cause of political truth, we shall ever point to the cardinal virtues of a representative Government. But, the interests of our State, and more particularly of our country, shall receive at our hands a constant and an earnest advocacy. While our sister counties have been the object of Legislative action, and Executive patronage, the county of Carroll has remained comparatively unknown and unappreciated. It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develop its vast resources and point out its numerous advantages. The cause of education, the cause of enlightened and progressive civilization, the only true bulwark of a nation's freedom, shall receive that attention its importance demands. In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marathon said to Stanley, "ONWARD."

TERMS.—The "PIONEER" will be published every Saturday morning at five DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the expiration of six months, or SIX DOLLARS FIFTY at the end of the year.

NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per square (—) for the first, and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the ms. or it will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

From one to ten lines constitute a square.

Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted will be charged at double the above rates. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefit of individual or companies, charged as advertisements.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 each.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines, or less, renewable at pleasure, each week, \$65.

Bills for advertising are due when the work is done, and MUST be paid whenever called for.

JOB PRINTING.

In connection with the PIONEER Office, is a large assortment of new and fashionable FANCY TYPE, which enables us to execute all orders for Job Printing in fine style. We solicit patronage in this line, at prices the same as other well regulated offices in Mississippi. Orders from Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., promptly attended to.

ALL JOB WORK—CASH.

* Letters or Communications to the publisher must be POST-PAYED, or they will not be taken out.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

"THE FAITH OF THE STATE—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

JUDGE SHATTUCK AND THE UNION BANK.

The Locos with a regard for veracity, truly astonishing, are proclaiming that Judge Shattuck has stated that the Union Bank is solvent, and can pay the bonds herself. The Judge has said no such thing; but he has said what we all know to be a fact, that if her means are exhausted and managed to advantage, she can pay a large amount of them. There are some gentlemen now in the bank as directors, who were selected by a democratic legislature, on account of character for honesty and integrity, to take care of her assets, and they positively assert this to be true, beyond doubt or cavil. Her bills receivable and securities of various descriptions, amount to the enormous sum of eight millions of dollars whilst her liabilities, on account of circulation, do not exceed \$1600,000. If she collects half or even one third of this, and that she will, we do not entertain a doubt, as a great portion of it is secured by mortgage upon valuable property, she can make a large appropriation towards the liquidation of the bonds. The sheriff of Wilkinson county, for instance, informs us that out of a large debt due from its citizens to the bank, not a dollar will be lost, and there are several counties of which the same may be said. But the Locos while they pretend to be the friends of the poor man, which, however, melancholy experience has convinced us, is only pretence, are in favor of abandoning the institution to its fate and releasing the large debtors which they have so much abused from all obligation to pay. This money once lost and squandered never can be recovered, and it might so happen that notwithstanding the action of the Legislature which we all know would be only declaratory and not of any binding force, whatever, upon their successors, the state may come to her senses and conclude to pay the debt; but the beautiful policy recommended by Mr. Tucker and his supporters, would cause it to be lost, and consequently the state would be the loser of three or four millions of dollars. No but one constituted like Mr. Tucker, could have conceived so absurd, foolish and unbusiness a plan.—True Issue.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That T. M. Tucker voted in the Senate of the State in 1839, for the making a loan of \$5,000,000 for the internal improvement of

the State, \$4,000,000 of which was to be appropriated to the establishment of a Rail Road from Mississippi City to Pontotoc, and that Adam L. Bingaman who was President of the Senate at the time, voted against it. See Senate Journal, 1839, page 183. That this loan would have run the State to nearly double the amount of her present indebtedness, without effecting any benefit, as the proposed improvements would never have been completed, if undertaken; and the money if borrowed would have been squandered, in all probability, as has the money borrowed on account of the Union Bank.

Keep it before the people, that T. M. Tucker voted against "a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt," and that Adam L. Bingaman voted for it. That T. M. Tucker voted against a bill to coerce the Tombigby Transportation Company to the redemption of their shipplasters in specie, and that A. L. Bingaman voted for these measures. See Senate Journal page 260, 286 and 287. These shows the difference between the man who is for repudiating the bonds of the State, and who reports himself, and who is reported by his party to be an anti bank man; and him, who has always been the advocate and champion of liberal principles, and who the locofocos mercilessly abuse as belonging to the party they denominate as "Bank robbers."

Miss. Creole.

"LET THEM WHO GOT THE MONEY PAY IT."

This we hear from men frequently who call themselves anti-bond payers. But the sentiment is ours, and it is indirect and palpable opposition to the whole doctrine of anti-bondism. We do not exactly say "let them pay," we say "make those who got the money pay it back that the bonds may be taken up."

We say, make them pay. And how is this to be done? Why every man sees at once that it can only be done by sustaining the legal existence of the bank. If the bonds are to be repudiated it can only be done by repudiating the bank. Destroy the bank and you destroy the only means upon earth by which its debtors can be compelled to pay. Repudiate the bonds by destroying the bank and then say "let the debtors pay," and they will reply "let some one who has authority to receive the money ask for it." Every man sees at once that if the charter of the bank be destroyed there is and can be no person upon earth with authority to ask for, sue for or receive a dollar of the money from one of these debtors. Then will not the people make them pay, and thus save themselves from the burden? Verily they will!

And be not deceived. There are debts enough or very near enough that are good to pay the whole debt if the people hold them to the mark, and not let them slip out by this repudiating scheme. Bear these things in mind! Bear them in mind!—Yazoo Whig.

CONSISTENCY.

Some anti-bondmen contend that the Union Bank is unconstitutional, but wish the assets of the bank used to redeem the bonds. Let them remember that if the unconstitutionality of the bank is established there is of course no longer any liability on the debtors of the bank. They are at once released. A debt surely will still exist but there will be no power to coerce payment; there will be no plaintiff to bring suit, and consequently all the assets of the bank will be of no avail.—Here is the whig bond doctrine, to secure these assets, and use them in the redemption of the bonds, but if anti-bondism succeeds (of which we have not the least idea) these assets amounting to \$7,000,000 will be a total loss.

COL. BINGAMAN.—We hear occasionally of Mr. Bingaman who is making rapid progress both in his tour through the State and the affections of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bingaman, by the force of his eloquence, has done wonders since he has been in the field. Every one who has had an opportunity of comparing him with Dr. Gwin, has seen how immeasurable is the difference between the two men, and how much more credit he would reflect upon our State as her representative in Congress. The abuse which the Free Trader, the pensioned press of Dr. Gwin, is constantly heaping upon him, proves how much they fear him. Their shafts are aimed at him and Judge Shattuck, because they know that they are the champions of true principles that must be struck down. They are the men who are opening the eyes of the people, and giving to Locofocoism, in this State, a blow from which we hope it may never recover.—True Issue.

TRIUMPH OF JUDGE SHATTUCK.

We continue to hear of Judge Shattuck as one who has gone forth conquering and to conquer. His tour through the State has been like the march of a conqueror—error and prejudice have fled before him, and the people, with one acclaim, have acknowledged the force and justness of his reasoning. Hundreds, nay, thousands have been converted from the error of their ways, and have signified their intention of joining the true political church.

It is truly astonishing when we think of the effect Judge Shattuck's speeches produce. In every community into which he has gone, has succeeded to the utmost of his hopes in creating an impression favorable to him, his principles and his party. We have never

heard of a popular orator who, under the same circumstances, has met with the same success. When he first entered upon the canvass, the hue and cry of taxation was heard from one extremity of the State to the other—the people were made to believe that they were immediately to be borne down to the earth with intolerable and oppressive taxes, and the Whig candidates were held up to the public eye as the monsters who were to take a fiendish pleasure in inflicting this calamity upon their countrymen. But when the Judge went amongst them in his real character of an apostle of truth, justice and honor, the whole scene was changed and thousands who before had been against him and the doctrines he advocated, yielded up their opposition under the overwhelming power of his convincing eloquence.

In endeavoring to assign causes for the wonderful influence, he seems to exercise, we have been led to conclude that his personal appearance and high moral character, have had a considerable share in disposing the minds of his fellow-citizens favorably towards him.—When we look upon his eye flashing with indignation, or almost weeping over the degeneracy of mankind, his noble countenance illuminated with the light of truth and intellect, and his whole appearance giving us the idea of a gifted and honest man, we feel that we must listen to his admonitions and persuasions, and believe what he declares to be true. We cannot come to the conclusion that such a man is a hypocrite or a liar. We must believe him, for he looks as well as speaks the truth. And when we call to mind his unsullied and irreproachable character, as a man, a christian, and a judge—when we remember that he has been thrown by unrelenting poverty into the seven-times heated furnace of affliction and temptation, and like the Hebrew children, has come out "without a hair of his head being signed"—when we reflect that he has passed through all the slippery paths of life without falling, or failing in any of the important duties he has had to perform, we think it would be unjust not to award him that honest praise which the good man is entitled to, and which he will, always, sooner or later receive from his admiring fellow-citizens. Talk of the Methodist or any other religious community, deserting or voting against such a man as this, it is preposterous in the extreme. Though he is, as he has been, sneeringly termed a Methodist preacher, he is the friend of all who uphold the religion, the laws and morals of their country.—True Issue.

FROM THE YAZOO WHIG.

PATHEPIC.

The following is from the Free Trader:

"THE SPIRIT OF '76—THE PINY WOODS BOYS.—We have never been more affected than by a little incident that occurred a few weeks ago. An hour after Wm. M. Gwin and John D. Freeman addressed the people at Monticello, we set out with them for Columbia. A few miles on the east side of Pearl river, we fell in with four noble looking boys, with their shot guns in their hands. They were the sons, and grandsons, of our old friend, Squire MULLENS.

"Good evening, boys, said we, "these are the Democratic candidates; did you go to hear them speak, to-day?"

"Oh yes, Col. Claiborne, we all went."

"That's right my little friends; but are you willing to be taxed?"

"No, indeed, sir; we can shoot the British tax-collectors better than we can squirrels!"

Dr. Gwin fairly shouted with delight.—Freeman was deeply affected.

"Gentlemen," said we, "this election is decided. You will be elected by ten thousand majority; this country can never be enslaved to England or subsidized to federalism when the very boys breathe such a spirit as this!"

We should judge from the above that MULLENS are far from being scarce in Lawrence. We are inclined to think it could almost compete in that particular, with a certain PINY WOOD county in North Carolina, which some time since elected and sent to the Legislature of that State a real, raw PINY WOODS BOY. Shortly after his arrival at the seat of Government he attended an evening party, at which he was introduced to the Governor. In the course of conversation his Excellency said to him—

"Pray, sir, what may be the population of your county?"

"Population?—why, sir, we have Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin and MULLENS in abundance!"

The Governor fairly shouted with delight. The by-standers were deeply affected.

"Gentlemen," said the Governor, "the people have decided well. This gentleman has been elected by a vast majority; and that county can never be unproductive or subsidized, that continues to send to our Legislative Halls so enlightened a Representative as this!"

THE WOODEN NUTMEG PEDLAR.—Some of the democratic papers sneer at the "wooden nutmeg pedlar" as they call Judge Shattuck. What a crime these men must think it to have been born in New England, and to have earned a livelihood by peddling. Of these men, Judge Shattuck can well and truly say, in the same spirit as Sheffield did to John Randolph, who taunted him with being a cobbler,—if they had been pedlars, they would have remained pedlars still—unless their peculiar genius had prompted them to something worse.

We commend this practical illustration of modern Democracy to the attention of them

who cry out aristocracy, whenever a Whig candidate is mentioned; some of them without any knowledge of the true meaning of the word.—Natchez Courier.

FROM THE VICKSBURG WHIG.
JUDGE SHATTUCK—ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Many of our readers have doubtless seen in the Free Trader, the Sentinel, and other papers of that kidney, statements asserting that Judge Shattuck had at Kosciusko declared that he would veto any bill passed for the purpose of raising taxes, to pay the Union Bank Bonds. We knew the story to be false and we so said the moment we saw it, but the papers in which it first appeared have not contradicted it yet and in all probability will not. They will "keep it before the people" as long as possible. Its effect however will not be felt, the Pedlar will be elected by an overwhelming majority in spite of all his calumniations.

The following statement from him will put the story fully to rest.

Mr Freeman asked me at Kosciusko whether if I were Governor and the Legislature at their next session (next winter) were to pass an act appropriating money to pay the interest due on the bonds sold for the benefit of the Union Bank—I would veto it? I answered that I would unless there was money enough in the Treasury to pay the Auditors warrants due—and the interest on the bonds likewise, for the Auditors warrants ought to be first paid. There was nothing said about any other session, except the next, nor was anything said about vetoing a law to increase taxes. But at Natchez, Mr. Tucker asked me whether if the Legislature were to pass an act to increase taxation I would veto it? And I answered that I would not veto it, that I did not think it necessary to increase taxation, but if it was ascertained to be necessary to do so, in order to sustain the honor and character of the State, I should be in favor of it. And any man who says that I take positions or make admissions before one company that I will not sustain in every other company, most grossly misrepresents me.

I remain very respectfully

Your ob't serv't,

D. O. SHATTUCK.

TUCKER AND A TARIFF.—The Free Trader is a very devoted friend of Tallahatchie Tucker, and is very much opposed to a tariff. Every number of that paper is filled with abuse of the whigs for imposing a duty on certain articles. The system is denounced as one of robbery, and the persons favorable to it as robbers! And yet strange as all this may seem, the same paper supports a man for Governor, who attempted to impose upon the planters of Mississippi a tax of ONE DOLLAR ON EVERY BALE OF COTTON RAISED BY THEM!!! But Tucker is a locofoco and therefore it is all right. There is no robbery in that.

Vicks. Whig.

FROM THE VICKSBURG WHIG.

COLONEL BINGAMAN.

This able and eloquent champion of the people is doing his duty fearlessly. He meets the bond question like a man, and defends the cause of honesty with unrivalled ability. In him the Whigs have a noble champion, one of whom they may well be proud. Regardless of himself, regardless of his own election, he has thrown himself into the breach, determined to "sink or swim, survive or perish," with the Whigs of Mississippi, and the honor of the State. God speed him! His example is worthy of all praise, and entitles him to the gratitude of every true Whig in the State.—Let them rally to his support, and show by their votes that they are not unmindful of his present services, or his past sacrifices.

By the way, we have a most encouraging letter from him, at Carrollton, dated the 2d inst. It was not intended for the public eye, but we cannot refrain from making an extract from it. It will show at a glance, his stern integrity and manly independence.

He says—"I have pursued anti-bondism thus far, but hitherto it has eluded my grasp. It has always been said that it was just ahead, but I have not yet found an anti-bond county! Here I am told that if my object be to find, I must turn some other direction than a northern one. I shall meet Gwin and Freeman on the 5th, at Coffeeville, and think it probable that I shall then cross over to the Columbus road, and go eastward. I have had a pleasant trip thus far, and feel sanguine that the faith of the State will be sustained. In my opinion, it is of infinitely more importance than the success of our Congressional ticket. If, contrary to my expectations, anti-bondism should prevail, I have no wish to represent the State in Congress, but would prefer to remain at home and endeavor to assuage, by palliatives, the "immediate ill."

Thus speaks Adam L. Bingaman—thus speaks one of Mississippi's noblest sons, and what Whig in the State will not give a hearty response to him at the ballot-box in November? We answer, NOT ONE.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That TILGHMAN M. TUCKER opposed the law, abolishing imprisonment for debt, and voted against it in the Senate on the fourth day of February 1839 Senate Journal, page 209.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that on the 1st day of February 1839, he voted for a bill to pledge the faith of the State for five millions

against submitting the whole bill to the people, and that if his project had succeeded, the State would have been in debt several millions more than she is. Senate Journal, 1839, page 182.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that altho' he abuses the Banks for not paying specie, he voted against two propositions to require the Columbus and Tombigbee Transportation Company to redeem their shin plasters with specie.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that this last fact proves that he has abundant charity for home shin-plasters, but none for foreign, and that he does not apply the specie paying principle to his Columbus Company, in which place he resides, although he prates so much of monopolies and immutable justice.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that, while a collecting lawyer, he voted to continue the poor debtor's liberty in the hands of his creditor, to run the State in debt five millions more, and that he is anti-shin-plaster, except with the Columbus Company.—Nat. Courier.

FROM THE YAZOO WHIG.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

To a gentleman of this place from Bermingham, England, (per Great Western) dated August 31, 1841.

"I trust American concerns, State engagements, and private companies, will hereafter be found to improve, but for some time past there has been great reluctance in the people of this country, to renew that confidence in American engagements which for many years was so largely extended. There are reasons for this, which it is unnecessary, I am sure, to point out to you, but yet, I cannot omit to allude to one cause, and this is, the very extraordinary course of conduct of the Governor of Mississippi, in repudiating the Debt of the State, of which so great a portion, if not indeed the whole, is held and distributed over this country, and cost the purchasers high prices. In common with numerous people here, it is hoped the Governor will be brought to a sense of justice, and but few in the State countenance conduct of his, which would inflict such serious injury on her creditors, and take forever from Mississippi that character, which as one of the Union she has enjoyed the advantage of, by the people of Great Britain.

Very respectfully,"

at pre-arranged prices for cash, by order.

If Mississippi should refuse to pay the Bonds it would be a much easier task to prophesy her moral and political degradation, than it was to foretell the downfall of Jerusalem. It might truly be said of her, "how doth the State sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become a widow! She that was great among the nations, princes among the provinces, how is she become degraded!"

Though "she now weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks," and though, "Many are her lovers she hath none to comfort her," and though, all her friends have dealt treacherously with her, and have become her enemies," she hath others who will preserve her honor and allay her fears.—The spirit of freedom can never be crushed by the dictation of one, or the co-operation of a few. It will break forth from under the gossamer veil which they may have spread to dim and extinguish its beams forever and with a refulgent glory will strike those blind who trifled with her brightness and insulted her name!—Better for McNutt that he had never been born than kindle the wrath of this people till it scatches and withers his heart and blackens his memory. The pangs of disgrace, when felt under a consciousness of our own wrong, are far worse to feel and endure than the strike of the guillotine, or the flames which twirl about the martyr's stake!—Bond Payer.

QUESTION TO THE ANTI-BONDERS.—Is it right or legal, just and proper, that persons who contract a debt, should be the sole judge whether he should or should not pay the debt? or in other words should be allowed to adjudicate his own case. In the question of the State Bonds the State is a party to the contract, and yet the Anti-bonders hold that she has a right to adjudicate upon her own case. This is evident from the fact that they have made up the issue before the people whether or not she should pay the bonds. Is not this violating every principal of justice and common sense, making one party to a contract, the sole and exclusive judge of the contract. Liberty Adv.

THE LADIES OF MISSISSIPPI.—Judge Shattuck in his speech at this place a few weeks since, stated that in his journeyings through the State he had found the ladies unanimously in favor of paying the State bonds. "Rather," said they, when he conversed with them on the subject, "than see the State dishonor itself by so foul a deed as to repudiate her plighted faith, we will sell our jewels and other articles of value and pay them ourselves." Honor to them! They sustained our fathers in the dark hour of the Revolution, and they will now sacrifice every thing before their country shall be disgraced.—Yazoo Whig.

M. S. CATRON, Esq., has permitted the use of his name as a candidate for Coroner. We feel confident of his success.

CAGRO.—Thos. M. Haslup, one of the riggers at the President's House, has been com-